

## Collapsible container

The present invention relates to a collapsible container as described in the introductory part of claim 1.

### 5 **Background**

Many embodiments of collapsible type containers are known. The objective of foldable containers is to reduce the volume for storage and returned empties. At the same time, the requirements for strength and the ability to withstand impact is still high. For containers to be used for transport purposes under difficult conditions (e.g. on  
10 bumpy roads, for air freight transportation, or as loads hanging under helicopters), the strength requirements are especially high. This has led to the need for a new type of container which combines high strength and reduced space demand. Part of the required improvement can be obtained through use of higher quality materials. In addition it is necessary to find better solutions with respect to design.

### 15 **Objective**

The main objective of the present invention is to provide an improved collapsible container, which takes little space and at the same time is able to be built with high strength. It is a particular objective to provide a container which is as versatile as possible with regard to its partitioning and assembly. Furthermore the container needs to  
20 be capable of being divided into several compartments with shelves and partition walls. In addition it must be lockable to prevent access by unauthorised persons.

### **The invention**

In a broad aspect of the invention there is provided a collapsible container as outlined in the introductory part of claim 1 wherein the side wall elements have a height which is  
25 one half of the width of the bottom element, whereas the distance between two side wall elements is less than the depth of the notches in the attachment hook elements, the corner posts of the gable walls being manufactured as tubular profiles with attachment slit openings facing inwards, for the attachment of shelves, while the supporting pillars or side posts are provided with an outwards projecting flange in both sideward  
30 directions, which flange is being furnished with slit-shaped openings for the attachment of the shelves.

This combination of elements provides a container with several advantages over known containers. It requires little space for storage and transportation when empty.

It prevents unwanted removal of the side wall elements as the different parts are mutually locked. It provides good versatility with respect to partitioning with partition walls and attachment of shelves. In a combination with use of high quality steel, it provides a container which is very stable and able to resist various types of strain, e.g. during air freight transportation and as a load carried underneath a helicopter.

Further beneficial features are defined by the dependent claims 2-8.

In the following the invention is further described by reference to a preferred embodiment where:

Fig. 1 illustrates a collapsible container according to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the various parts being shown in exploded view,

Fig. 2 shows a detailed view of a corner of the bottom element of a container according to Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 shows a perspective view of corner pillar for a container according to the invention,

Fig. 4 shows a crosssectional view of a sidewall element with hook-shaped elements,

Fig. 5 shows a crosssectional view of a supporting pillar for a partition wall, ~~and~~

Fig. 6 shows a shelf plate for a container according to the invention in perspective view, <sup>and</sup>

Fig. 1 shows a collapsible container according to the invention, with a bottom element 11, two gable walls 12 and 13 and two side walls 14 and 15 which each consists of three elements 14 A-C and 15 A-C. The side wall 15 and its elements 15 A-C are not shown in Fig. 1. At the middle of each side edge of the bottom element 11 is mounted a supporting pillar 16 and 17 for a partition wall 36 and for shelves to be further described below.

The bottom element 11 is designed with longitudinal girders 18, traversal girders 19 at the ends and supporting paws 20 which provide an aperture for a forktruck. The dimensions of the bottom element may be, for example, 210 x 100 cm, however, other dimensions may be used according to a convenient regulation. In practice such containers are dimensioned to fit conveniently with other transportation equipment, e.g. within larger freight containers, lorries and planes.

At each corner is arranged an extending support furnishing 21 in the shape of an angular guide (fig. 2) which provides room and support for the lower part 23 of a supporting pillar 22. Fig. 3 shows a free supporting pillar 22. The supporting pillars 22 are integrated with the gable wall, and are manufactured with a substantially tubeshaped rectangular cross-section, with a longitudinally arranged split-shaped recess 24. At the midpoint of the supporting pillars 22 is arranged slit openings 52 for attachment of the sidewall elements. The gable walls 12 and 13, like the other wall elements, are covered by a netting to prevent unwanted removal of goods stored within the container.

The sidewall elements 14 A-C and 15 A-C are manufactured as modules with rectangular frame tubes 26 and wire grids 27. At each end, adjacent to the corners, are arranged two extending hooks 28, 29 of a plastic material (fig. 4) with a notch 30 for engagement with slit openings 31 in the supporting pillars 16, 17, 22. The notches 30 are arranged closer to the free end of the hooks 28, 29 than to the ends attached to the frame tubing 26, so that they may be disengaged from the slit openings by sideways displacement. The depth of the notches 30 must be larger than the distance B between two side elements adjacent to each other. This will prevent a side element from being removed without first removing the element above.

The supporting pillars 16, 17 have slit openings for attachment of shelves 33 as shown in Fig. 5. The shelves 33 have flanges 34 projecting on opposite sides, which at its ends are extended to hook-shaped elements 35 for attachment. Regarding the positioning of the notches, the same applies here as described above.

The container according to Fig. 1 has a partition wall 36 and a shelf 37, 38 mounted on each side of the partition wall. The partition wall 36 is attached between the supporting pillars 16, 17, which are disengagably attached to the bottom element. In addition to the attachment openings 39, 40 at the centre, there are two further pairs of attachment openings, 41, 42 and 43, 44, arranged centrally on each half of the bottom element. It is thus possible to position up to three partition walls or one or two partition walls into three different positions. At a midpoint of the short ends of the bottom element 11, attachment furnishings 45 are arranged for similar supporting pillars (fig. 2). Such a furnishing may also be arranged (not shown) centrally on the bottom element. In Fig. 2 the bottom element is shown without a wire grid bottom.

Fig. 5 shows a supporting pillar 16 for a partition wall. It has a central U-shaped profile with a flange 46 on each side. Along the bottom of the U-profile slit openings 47 are arranged for attachment of the partition wall 36, while along both flanges, a series of slit openings 48 for shelves 37, 38 are arranged in arbitrary positions determined by the  
 5 dividing of the series of slit openings.

The side wall elements are designed with a width, i.e. a height extent in a mounted condition, which is one half of the width of the bottom element. This means that the space is optimally utilized when returning and storing empty containers. Fig. 7 shows how four containers according to the invention may be stacked in their empty condition.  
 10 This gives an optimal utilization of the space available, and allows four empty containers to be transported with the same transporting means and within the same space demand as one single erected container.

Another advantage with this container design is that all elements can be lifted and positioned into place or disengaged by one person alone. This means greater versatility  
 15 during handling, since two people are not required. This again means that the time for assembly and the personnel costs involved with the use of the container according to that of the invention, is significantly reduced compared to that of previously known containers.

It is advantageous that the corner posts are disengagably attached to the bottom  
 20 element, for example with disengagable bolts 51 which can withstand the weight of the container. In this way, the container can be lifted with equipment that is arranged to engage with hooks or the like in the upper region of the gable walls. In addition there may be formed a slit opening 50 (fig. 2) in a flange 49 of the upwards extending support furnishing 21, for receiving a protruding hook-shaped part of a side element. This gives  
 25 an automatic locking between the bottom element and side element which allows lifting of the assembled container.

The container according to the invention is assembled in a way that locks the different parts together mutually. With an appropriate lock that blocks lifting of the uppermost  
 30 sidewall elements, the entire structure will be locked against opening.